THE MARYVILLE STUDENT.

SEMPER SURSUM.

Vol. I. Maryville College, Jan. 1876. No. 5.

To my beloved Vesta.

Miss, I'm a Pensive Protoplasm,
Born in some pre-h'storic chasm.
I and my humble fellow men
Are hydrogen and oxygen.
And nitrogen, and carbon, too.
And so is Jane, and so are you.
In stagnant waters swam our brothers
And sisters, but we've many others,
Among them animalculæ,
And lizard's eggs—so, you see,
My darling Vesta, show no pride,
Nor turn coquettish head aside,
Our pedigrees, as thus made out,
Are no great things to boast about.
The only comfort seems to be
Is this—philosophers agree
That how a protoplasm 's made
Is mystery outside their trade.
And we are parts, so say the sages,
Of l fe come down from long past ages.
So let us haste in Hymen's bands
To join our Protoplastic hands,
And spend our gay organic life
A happy man and happy wife.

London Punch.

Relation.

By D. M. W.

Not a small part of the wisdom possessed by men consists in acquaintance with the connections and dependencies of things. A knowledge of isolated facts is of little value. Unless we know what relation one event bears to another we might about as well be ignorant of both. One Mind has formed the plan of the universe, and in our world nothing can be named so minute as not to form a part of one stupendous whole. Cause and effect are seen everywhere. A cause is that which produces change; and while there is one great First Cause, there are multitudes of creatures, dependent indeed for their own existence, yet while upheld, truly causes in their turn. We can create nothing, but we can observe what is about us, and thus enlarge our enjoyments, and increase our power to be useful.

Thousands of years have passed since man was first formed, yet we may be sure that only a beginning has been made in exploring the works of God. The relations existing between things remain essentially the same from age to age. The "ordinances of heaven" hold on their way, paying no heed to what we call the "mutations of time," and working out their result with unvarying exactness, and a certainty which is absolute. The laws of health and growth among the several species in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, are the same as at the beginning.

The violation of the order of God's empire is what introduces confusion and occasions distress. Our ignorance of a law we violate can not shield us from any part of the penalty. The lad, who ignorant of the relation between fire and gunpowder, should throw the

urning stump of a cigar into an opened barrel of powder, would suffer the same as if he had planned the explosion. Political economy has its laws, and the party ignoring those laws must suffer in consequence. To complain of the issue would be childish. We see statesmen of opposite parties contending still about the wisdom or the folly of a protective tariff. We do not infer from this disagreement that there are no fixed relations existing between trade and commerce on the one side, and national prosperity on the other. All we infer from such discordant conclusions is that the subject is one of difficulty, and that the work of discovery progresses but slowly. Invention is but the application of a formerly unknown or neglected principle. The propositions of Geometry were as true before as after their first demonstration. "Kepler's laws", as they are called, were a discovery, but their use is manifold, and open to all. "Science from whatever motives it may be prosecuted is in effect and in reality an inquiry after God." An Humbolt and Tyndale may indeed in exploring nature have found no place for a God: but such men have labored and we are entered into their labors. If wisdom in artifice reflects honor upon the artificer, then the more thoroughly nature be explored, the more of glory will redound to Him "whose nod was nature's birth and nature's shield the shadow of his hand."

It is in the domain of morals that the study of relations is most interesting. Relations there exist—law rules. Speaking figuratively, we may affirm of morals what was long ago declared of matter—"God hath ordered all things in measure, number and weight." If authors on Moral Science as Dymond and Paley differ in respect to the principles which should regulate conduct we must not marvel, since the chemist even dealing in dead matter, has but made a beginning in the work of discovery. Right and wrong never exchange places. Moral distinctions are immutable. What men sow they reap. Ill choice insureth fate, and there is no escape. To be carnally minded is death, we are told, while to be spiritually minded is life and peace. There is that giveth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is well, yet it tendeth to poverty." Let any one attempt to search out the proof of these statements, and he will find an interesting work on his hands. If there be difficulty connected with such investigations the comprehensive views obtained will amply repay him. Let him to the extent of his power prove all things, and then hold fast to that which is good. It is a good tree which bears good fruit, and on the other hand a wicked law, or vicious institution grinds out its grist of cursedness, whatever may be the opinions or prejudices of men about the matter. To write "good angel" on the devil's horns changes not the nature of the fiend. To

make the whiskey traffic legal, abates not a drop from the deluge of woes with which it floods a land. It was sometimes said that slavery was from God; but slavery wrought out its legitimate results, cursing the very soil that bore it up, and its end was as a devouring flood.

The history of an age is prophecy of that which is to come, just because like causes are at work. The man may be predicted from the character of the boy. A thorough knowledge of currents and cross-currents of the present time would give us great skill in predicting the future.

Scottish Poesy.

By Atramentum.

The history of Scotland is one which can be read only with the deepest interest, resembling as it does, a fairy tale or work of the imagination, more than a chronicle of the words and achievements of men mortal as ourselves. Every plain, every hill and mountain, every glen and valley, every stream that winds its way among the banks and braes of the Highlands, every lake nestled among the hills, and every rock and crag has its own peculiar history, and many traditions and legends of exploits done hard by connected therewith.

As regards its scenery we know it is unsurpassed in grandeur; and since even to aliens it seems so enchanting, we can not wonder at the boundless love and burning patriotism which, it is plain, has ever characterized the Scot. And again, since romantic scenery, and a chivalrous knighthood are the favorite inspirations of the muse, and love and patriotism the principal objects of her attention, we need not think it strange that the followers of Erato have been many and gifted in "Auld Scotland." As long ago as the times of Cæsar, we read there were numerous harpers among the then barbarian inhabitants of the unknown island the Romans traveled so far to subjugate, who by their fierce, animated music, accompanied by inspiriting battle songs, moved the arm of the warrior to do deeds, and win victories which caused the ruthless invaders to tremble and be astonished at the wonderful courage exhibited by their adversaries. Nor in the piping times of peace was the minstrel placed aside as were the implements of war, for his services were then demanded to cheer the quiet which his harp had assisted in bringing about; for the ancients were as susceptable of being moved and excited by the songs of their native land, as our soldiers of twelve years ago were of being inflamed with patriotic zeal and undaunted courage, by hearing the army band play "Rally round the Flag," "Hail Columbia" or "Yankee Doodle."

As Scotland advanced in refinement, she attracted the attention of the reading world by her number of vigorous, original poets, as

much as she did the attention of the world of chivalry by her continued and noble efforts for independence. James the First, of the unhappy family of the Stuarts, was, as is generally conceded, the most brilliant poet of the fifteenth century. The disasters and misfortunes which naturally befell him as a Stuart—for fate was against that family—seemed rather to brighten his mind than otherwise. His works, although written before the invention of printing, were widely read and applauded. He was, in his age, the moon, and the rest of the poets but satellites. Next came Gawin Douglas, bringing with him such poetry as we might expect from a Douglas, strongly expressed, warlike and yet softened at intervals by the soft touch of love. No wonder is it that so long as Scottish minstrelsy existed, the language of Douglas was treasured away as household words in the hearts of his countrymen. Robert Henryson, and Blind Harry had also the disadvantage of living at the time when the pen was the only printer of books, and for this reason we know little of them; but the chronicles of the time say they were bright and shinning lights in the galaxy of authors: especially is mention made of the touching pathos of the latter's poems. At the dawning of the sixteenth century dawned the genius of another, who, had it not been for the unfavorable circumstances surrounding him, would have been classed with the "favored few." As it is, William Dunbar is called the "Chaucer of Scotland," and compared with none of his countrymen save Burns.

The beginning of the 17th century found Allen Ramsey, writing new songs and re-writing old ones, thus aiding very materially to place Scotland far in advance of the rest of the world in this kind of poetry, according to Hallam. Again, the 18th centu- discovered a youth named James Thompson, in a retired portion of Scotland, making his first obeisance to the muse. Seasons will be no more when his masterpiece, "The Seasons," will be forgotten. James McPherson, who claimed to have collected fragments of verse while traveling in the Highlands, calling them the works of Ossian, although undoubtedly, he himself was the author, was a Scot. Of all queer, weird poetry it is the strangest, and has elicited the admiration of all reading it. Next in order we find Robert Burns, nature's truest, simplest and yet profound poet; he, upon upon whom the mantle of all the great poets preceeding him, fell, combining to make him as perfect as it is possible to become in the sphere in which he moved and labored. Taking him from the plow on to the time of his death, he has undoubtedly done a life's work for which the literary world cannot be too grateful. Although a reckless man, he wrote many poems the very models of purity. He is the pride of Scotland, the one whose words are engraved on

tablets more enduring than adamant—the hearts of all his countrymen. But little below Burns in worth and reputation as a poet stands Sir Walter Scott, who nobly sustained his country's fame in both prose and poetry. His works present a commingling of all styles, and are particularly noted for the force of diction easily apparent in them.

These we have mentioned are but a very small part of those of whose poetic genius Scotland is justly proud; for scarcely a hamlet nestles on her bosom, unless it holds green the memory of some "follower of the muse." The great secret of the irresistable attraction lurking in each line of the poetry of Scotland, is the perfect simplicity of the style, treating of objects which nature's observers and students in that clime find around them everywhere. Unhampered by the stiff style obtained by the neglect of the study of nature and too close study of books elsewhere so prevalent, they tell their story in the unaffected rythmic language of every day peasant life, and not in the formal language of a court, striving rather to find an entrance to the heart than to be admired through its beauty. Yes, when wearied with care and fatigued by labor, it is not to the pages of a Milton, Young or Pope that we go for a release from our situation; but O Scotland! it is the incense of thy songs that relieves our condition, and makes us forgetful of the rest of the world.

Well does Sir Walter Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," apostrophize his native land in this manner;

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet muse for a poetic child;
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band
That binds me to thy rugged strand?

HASH.

New Bedford is said to have but one whaler left — a schoolmaster.

Punctuation was first used in literature in 1520 before that time words were put together like these.

An "alum mine" is reported in Colorado. Denver could start a college with plenty of alum-nigh.
N. Y. Graphic.

An inquisitive Freshman inquired of a Senior what the President was lecturing about this term. The Senior informed him that he had been lecturing on Erasmus and Luther. "O, I see," says Freshie; "he is lecturing on biblical characters!"

Scene—an examination. Tutor sees a mysterious and suspicious looking paper fall to the floor. He also sees an opportunity to distinguish himself. Cautiously he advances to the attack and captures the paper. He reads:—"*Sold again.*"

The Maryville Student.

Maryville College, February, 1876.

EDITORS;
S. T. WILSON and J. A. SILSBY.

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Exchanges.

We have several new visitors on our exchange list this month, and these we welcome right heartily.

Carter & Wester, two Athens boys, "throw out upon the tissue wings of the breeze the first number of the *Monthly Sunbeam* for public favor; a paper in its composition that will be entertaining and instructive to the snow haired as well as the young fastidious and gay." Brothers in the journalistic race, you have succeeded in your attempt; for undoubtedly your journal is entertaining. May the edifying rays of the *Sunbeam* penetrate everywhere.

The irrepressible T. T. McWhirter of Athens has issued the first number of *The Hiwassee Reporter* at Calhoun Tenn. Success, long life and prosperity to it.

The College Sibyl, a quarterly edited by the Senior Class of Elmira Female Seminary, is replete with well written articles. Let no one say that Ladies are not able to fill the editorial chair with credit to the profession.

The Maryville Republican has been changed to its former size, and has discarded its patent outside and is printed entirely at home now. By these changes its worth has been doubled.

We have received the following exchanges this month:

Lafayette College Journal, College Journal, College Sibyl, Oberlin Review, University Monthly, Maryville Republican, Independent, Athens News, Hiwassee Reporter, Chatata Leaflets, Sunbeam.

We decided not to publish any January number, but instead of so doing issue a double one for May. We think this will better as there will be a deal of Commencement news, and we will need more room.

We would call the attention of the public to the advertisement of John T. Anderson who has recently set up a book store in our town. Those who desire anything in his line will do well to give him a call before going elsewhere, and our students especially should patronize this enterprise.

Rhetoricals.

Profs. Sharp and Crawford and Miss Clute have monthly debates in their Rhetorical Classes thus increasing the interest materially. Prof. Crawford's Class occupied the Chapel at the last public exercise and showed that it is a strong class. First came the debate on the question: "Resolved that the warrior has done more good than the statesman." W. H. Franklin, G. S. Moore and G. A. Cochran affirmed it, and J. T. Gamble and G.C. Stewart denied. The speakers reflected credit upon themselves, teacher and class. Then I. H. Anderson delivered an oration on the subject. "Be a man," giving healthy advice in a pleasing manner. "What shall we read?" was a question propounded and answered eloquently and sensibly by J. W. Rankin. Then Messrs Clemens and Garner delivered declamations. In Prof. Sharp's class, at the last debate. "Are Roman Catholics Christians" was discussed with considerable warmth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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John Collins,

Maryville, Tenn.

Miss Clute's rhetorical class have had a debate on "Which is the greater privation, deafness or blindness?"

On the 16th, notwithstanding the rain and mud, a goodly number came together to the social in the Chapel, and the gloom without was soon forgotten, serving only to make it more enjoyable within.

Pres. Bartlett delivered an address on "The relation of the Public Schools to every day life," before the Blount County Teachers' Institute, in session at Maryville February 3d. It was a masterly effort, well received.

Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Weston, Mo., on the 25th of Jan., by Rev. P. J. Burrus, Mr. John M. Currier, of Maryville, East Tennessee, and Miss Lizzie T. Brady.

Mr. Currier and bride arrived in Maryville on the 30th of Feb. Both having formerly been students of the college, this news created quite a sensation. The happy couple are located in Maryville, enjoying their "honeymoon" hugely. The best wishes of THE STUDENT for their future.

NOTES & CLIPPINGS.

Thirty Chinese boys, who are to be educated at Hartford, Connecticut, and Springfield Mass. are on their way to these cities from San Francisco. They are to remain fifteen years for completion of their education.

The new chapel at Oberlin gives much satisfaction to the students there.

Advanced sheets of the catalogue of Lafayette show 335 in the college course.

The Northwestern Inter-Collegiate Association represents fifty colleges and 10,000 students.—*Ex.*

Co-education has been adopted in 30 colleges and institutions in the United States.—*Madisonensis.*

Vanderbilt University, Tenn., has five hundred students, and is the largest medical school of the South.

President Clark of Amherst Agricultural College has been invited to found a similar institution in Japan, and will sail for that country about the first of June.

The Ladies seem to be coming forward as orators, and showing that they can not only fill that place well, but that the other sex will have hard work to keep ahead or even up with them. At the Ohio oratorical contest at Springfield, at which nine colleges were represented, the only lady contending, Miss Laura A. Kent of Antioch college bore off the first prize. The second was won by Thomas F. Day of Ohio University. The next contest will be at Oberlin.

Bainonian.

"There is nothing new under the sun," saith the preacher, but the students have been treated to something as novel as interesting. The Bainonian Society gave a public exercise on the 25th of this month. A large audience—larger than has attended any previous society exercise — crowded the college chapel to running over. The Society was called to order by the President, Miss Cora Bartlett, and the minutes read by the Secretary, Miss Biddle. Miss Gracie Lord as declaimer was the first to appear before the house. She delivered her piece, "My Ship," with great clearness of enunciation and with effect. Next also as declaimer, Miss Lizzie Brown ascending the stage, recited "Dolly Sullivan," well meriting the applause she received. Then Miss Nellie Lord favored us with a composition in German. Some of the old gentlemen on the back seats thought that she did not pronounce distinctly enough! Next on the programme was the discussion on the question "Should woman be allowed to preach?" The debaters were,

Affirmative;	Negative;
Sallie Henry,	Mary Bartlett,
Sara Silsby.	Belle Porter.

Rarely has a debate engaged the attention of its audience more than did this one. The speeches were not only bristling with argument, but also couched in the finest of language. The decision was awarded in favor of the Negative. *The Bainonian Review*, the organ of the Society, was read by the editors Misses Maggie Henry and Mollie Biddle. Much of the paper was of real literary merit, and all were unanimous in pronouncing it well written. The whole exercises were interspersed with music.

Since the Seniors have received their "walking papers" from the Rhetorical exersise, they are realizing more than ever before that they are nearly at the end of the college curriculum, and are preparing their farewell salutes to be delivered to us at Commencement.

Cupid was as busy as usual on Valentine's Day sending out dainty little missives, bordered with roses surrounding still prettier verses about admiration, friendship and love. Of course Memorial had its share, and many a smiling face could be seen as the contents of these notes were read. A few of the more fortunate ones received not only notes with loving words, but were also favored by the senders with their photographs.

Rev. Mr. Heron of Knox Co. delivered a deeply interesting lecture in the chapel, Wednesday evening, the 23d. "Intellectuality and Godliness" was the subject of the discourse, which was listened to with close attention by the students and many of the town people, stored as it was good things. Would that we could have lectures more frequently than heretofore.

Animi Cultus.

On the 27th of January, the Animi Cultus Society had their public debate and paper. The debate, on the subject "Resolved that Poverty is a Blessing," was arranged as follows:

Affirmative:	Negative:
J. E. Rogers,	G. McCampbell,
R. H. Coulter.	J. B. Porter.

After an animated discussion it was decided in favor of the negative.

The paper was then read by the editor, Mr. Harris, and was attentively listened to by the crowded house.

The 28th of January being the Day of Prayer for Colleges, the regular exercises were laid aside, and the day left free for apropriate public meetings and private prayer. At ten o'clock there was an interesting meeting in the chapel, led by the President, and at three the young men and ladies held separate meetings of prayer. At night, also, there was another meeting, at which the President delivered a short sermon.

Since the Day of Prayer, nearly every day, either in the chapel or at the rooms of the students, short prayer-meetings led by the President or carried on entirely by the students, have been kept up, from time to time varied with short discourses by the President.

And now Base Ball has been resuscitated, and at its shrine bow many lads enamoured with the entrancing pleasures it bestows upon its devotees. Every favorable afternoon finds an eager, excited crowd on our magnificent grounds willing "to live and die for their king" Base Ball. On Saturday, the 26th an interesting game was played between the RECKLESS, a club just organized with George S. Moore as Captain, and the INDEPENDENT Clubs, resulting in a tie of 39 to 39. More games on the docket. Students can find no better exercise than on the ball-ground.

Henry L. Heffron.

Another one of our former fellow students, touched by the icy finger of Death, on New Year's day was entrusted to the tomb.

Sudden and saddening was the intelligence that H. L. Heffron, who but a few months before, had seemed so happy with his young bride, had been called away. He came to us from Michigan, "a stranger in a strange land," in 1872, and left in 1874 to teach school in Cade's Cove. Here he won an estimable young lady, and located as teacher of a school hard by. His life is somewhat veiled in mystery. Little or nothing is known of his history before his arrival here. He came and went quietly, and was of a retiring disposition. Possessing a good mind, he stood well in his classes.

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